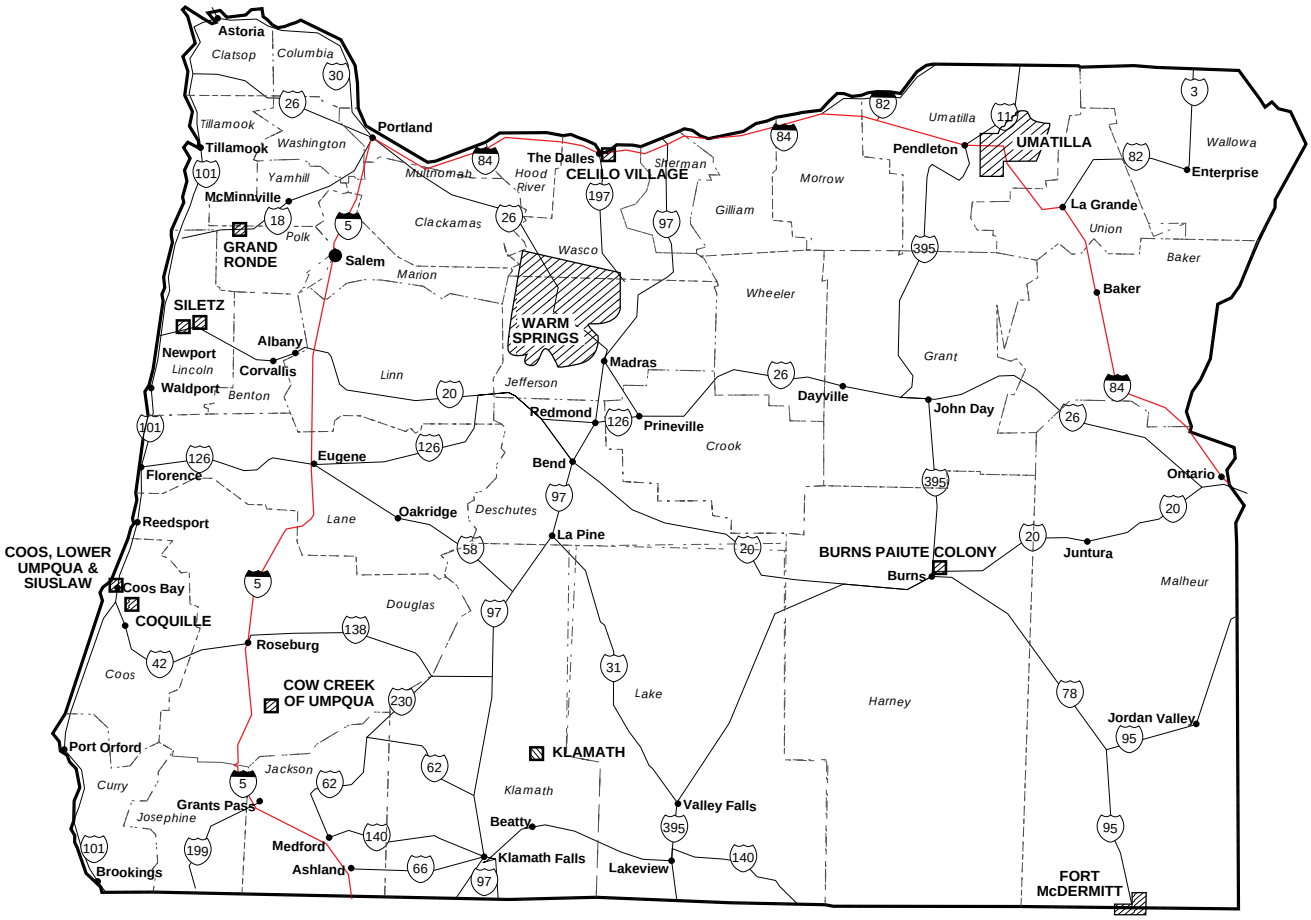
OREGON



Burns Paiute Reservation

Federal reservation
Burns Paiute Tribe
Harney County, Oregon
Burns Paiute Tribe
HC71, 100 Pasigo Street
Burns, OR 97720-9303
(503) 573-2088
Fax: 573-2323

Total area	11,465.60 acres
Tribally owned	931.60 acres
Individually owned	10,534 acres
Total labor force	101
Unemployment rate	50%
Total reservation population	219
Tribal enrollment	356

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Burns Paiute Reservation is located in southeastern/central Oregon approximately 135 miles west of Bend, near the junction of U.S. Highways 20 and 395 and State Highway 78. Burns Colony Reservation lands were established in 1863. The largest portion of the nearly 12,000-acre reservation comprises allotted lands that are virtually unoccupied.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Traditionally, hunting, fishing and gathering were the chief subsistence activities of the Northern Pauites who once lived over the vast areas of the northern Great Basins of Oregon and Nevada.

GOVERNMENT

The Burns Paiute Tribe is federally recognized, with a constitution and bylaws approved on June 13, 1968 and revised on January 24, 1977. General Council consists of a chairman, vice chairman,

secretary-treasurer, sergeant-at-arms and two council members. It meets quarterly and approves all operation plans as needed. The officers make up the Business Committee which is responsible for tribal operations. A general manager oversees tribal administration. Health, social services, and law enforcement are provided by the tribes under contract with the BIA.

ECONOMY

The economy of the reservation is tied to that of Harney County, which is primarily agriculture, with the lumber industry, and government service as secondary sectors. Some tribal members are employed in the lumber industry, in agricultural activities, and in governmental service, but unemployment remains high.

The tribe owns a 110-acre irrigated farm on which alfalfa is grown. In 1985 the BIA reported that almost 8,000 acres of Paiute lands were leased.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 20 runs east-west through the reservation, just west of Burns, Oregon. Two interstate motor carriers serve the reservation. Bus service is available in Burns, approximately 2 miles west. The nearest commercial air and rail services are 135 miles distant in Bend.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A community center serves reservation residents. Housing and schools are provided in the nearby town of Burns. The Oregon Trail Electric Company provides electricity to the community. The tribe owns its own water and sewer system. US West is the telephone company for the area. Indian Health Service provides limited health care for reservation residents.

Celilo Village

Federal reservation
Columbia River Tribes
Washo County, Oregon

Celilo Village
Portland Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
1425 Irving Street, N.E.
Portland, OR 97208

Total area	30.39 acres

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Celilo Village is categorized as an “in lieu site” by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is located several hundred yards from the Columbia River, providing tribes such as Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Yakima the opportunity to fish. The federal government holds title to these lands, and tribal access is authorized by Act of July 25, 1947. The government had taken the land for the construction of the Dalles Dam.

Confederated Tribe of Coos, Lower Umpqua, & Siuslaw Indians

Federal reservation
Coos, Umpqua, Siuslaw
Coos County, Oregon

Confederated Tribe of Coos, Lower Umpqua, & Siuslaw Indians
455 South Fourth Street
Coos Bay, OR 97420-1570
(503) 267-5454
Fax: 269-1647

Total area	10 acres
Unemployment	10-12%
Tribal enrollment	570

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

In 1940 ten acres were bestowed to the Confederated Tribe of Coos, Lower Umpqua, & Siuslaw Indians by a non-Indian; these were transferred into federal trust. The ten acres constituting the reservation are located in southwestern Oregon along the Pacific coast on U.S. Highway 101, about 100 miles southwest of Eugene.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The confederated tribes entered into a treaty with the U.S. Government in 1855, it was not ratified. Historically, the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Tribes united against their common enemies even before European contact. In recent times they also lobbied together for federal recognition after termination. Hanus and Miluk are two of the languages spoken by the confederated tribes; the Siuslaw and Umpqua have similar languages. Sacred Salmon Ceremonies are still held annually by the confederated tribe.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal constitution was authorized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and ratified and approved on June 23, 1987. The Interim Tribal Council consists of a chairman, vice-chairman, and five council members. Members 18 years and older may vote in elections.

ECONOMY

Many jobs are seasonal. The majority of tribal members are engaged in the timber industry. Coos Bay was once categorized as rural, however, the shift toward a tourist-oriented economy has changed the town. Winter unemployment rates can be as high as 20 percent. The peak tourist season begins in June and ends in September.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Blue Earth Foods is a tribally supported food distributor selling jams, jellies, fry bread mix, fruit bars, blackberries, and cranberries. In the future they hope to sell smoked meats. The cranberries are native to the region.

GAMING

The confederated tribes have a gaming compact with the state of Oregon. Their Class III facility is scheduled to open in May of 1996. The casino is projected to employ at least 50 people. A restaurant will also be built to serve casino customers.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government employs 25 people. State and federal offices such as the Bureau of Land Management employ a smaller number of members.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

In the future the confederated tribes, the National Forest Service, and the

U.S. Coast Guard will build a cultural center on scenic coastal property to be jointly held by the coast guard and the confederated tribes.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Air transport, bus service, and rail connections are available in North Bend or Coos Bay. U.S. Highway 101 runs north-south through Coos Bay.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are two tribal buildings on the reservation. One serves as the tribal hall; the other houses the tribe's health program. Tribal offices are located in the city.

Coquille Indian Tribal Community

Federal reservation
Coquille
Coos, Curry, Jackson, Douglas, and Lane counties, Oregon

Coquille Indian Tribe Community
3201 Tremont
North Bend, OR 97459
(503) 756-0663
Fax: 756-0675

Total area	925.26 acres
Federal trust	925.26 acres
Unemployment rate (CT/CP)	31.0%
Total reservation population	400
Tribal enrollment	700

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Coquille Reservation was restored to federal recognition on June 28, 1989 by the Coquille Restoration Act. The Coquille Restoration Act allows for the creation of a 1,000-acre Coquille Reservation by taking land into trust for the tribe. To date, the tribe has 925.26 acres of trust land. The first parcel of trust land, the Grandmother Rock site, is in Bandon, Oregon along the south jetty of the Coquille River. The tribe's second parcel of trust land (906.9 acres) lies along Cape Arago Highway, south of Coos Bay. The third piece of trust land is the site of an abandoned plywood mill along Highway 101 in North Bend, Oregon.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Coquille Indian Tribe has lived for many centuries on the southern Oregon coast, along the Coquille River, and inland towards the area of Coos Bay. In negotiating a treaty in 1855 with tribal leaders, the U.S. Government mistakenly accepted the Coquille as a single geographic and cultural entity. In fact, the "tribe" consisted of bands of small villages throughout a 780,000-acre region with numerous tribal affiliations: the Upper Coquille Athabaskans, Lower Coquille Miluks, Hanis Coos, and others. Despite the treaty, the tribe eventually began to suffer the effects of the influx of explorers, trappers, and missionaries. Many Coquille bands and villages were nearly obliterated (in the Rogue River Wars of 1856), while the survivors were herded off to temporary camps or dumped onto various reservations such as the Siletz.

In the early 20th century, George Bundy Watson began investigating Coquille land claims based on the 1855 treaty. Convinced of the fraud perpetrated against the tribe, he took the Coquille's case before the Court of Claims which, in 1945, decided in favor of the tribe. The Coquille finally, in 1950, received a monetary judgment in excess of $ three million. In 1954, however, the tribe was terminated along with 42 other western Oregon tribes. It took intense lobbying by tribal leaders to finally regain federal recognition in 1989.

The tribal area has historically depended heavily upon the timber and fishing industries, both of which have declined significantly since peaking around 1980. These trends have made job creation the primary challenge facing the Coquille Tribe in the 1990s. Culturally, there has been a revival of interest in traditional customs since the late 1980s; both the Sacred Salmon ceremony and the Mid-Winter Gathering have been reestablished. And though there is presently almost no common use of Coquille tribal languages, there is a movement among some members to recover a functional knowledge of them.

GOVERNMENT

The Tribal Council is the governing body of the Coquille Indian Tribe. It is a seven-member elected body which sets policy, establishes budget priorities, and oversees governmental and economic activities.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

While currently there is no agriculture on reservation lands, the tribe has immediate plans to put 10 acres of tribal land into cranberry production. The tribe intends to ultimately plant 300-500 acres of cranberry bogs.

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe owns the Hutsuwa Corporation, a construction company. This company is run through the Coquille Indian Housing Authority, with its head contractor also serving as the executive director of CIHA. The tribe owns several large pieces of equipment, including several cranes and forklifts, used in land-clearing and construction work. Projects under development by Hutsuwa include a HUD-funded 80-unit housing development and a gaming/family entertainment center. Phase I of the gaming complex should be completed by 1996.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Coquille Economic Development Corporation (CEDCO) was chartered by the tribe in February of 1992. It serves as the sole economic entity for the entire tribe. Its responsibilities include grant writing, grant management, accounting, and the development of construction, forestry, agriculture, business park and family entertainment center projects, as well as property management.

FISHERIES

The tribe has developed a plan for the construction of a spring chinook salmon hatchery and release-and-recapture facility on its 907 acres beside Coos Bay. The project might ultimately generate profits or will be run as a non-profit enterprise to attract tourism.

FORESTRY

The tribe has requested the transfer of 59,000 acres of forest land from the Bureau of Land Management to the BIA. Once the transfer is approved by the Department of Interior, the BIA will hold the land in trust for the tribe. This arrangement will allow the tribe to manage the land according to the Coquille Forest Ecosystem Management Plan. It will create an estimated 380 timber jobs for the community.

GAMING
The tribe has finalized its compact with the state for Class III gaming facility. It is currently developing a 12.42 parcel of land located on busy Highway 101 into a gaming/family entertainment center. This facility will also contain specialty shops, restaurants, and a hotel. Demolition work has already begun on the mill that presently occupies the site. The eventual employment expected to be generated by this complex should total over 1,000 positions for both tribal and non-tribal community residents.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
The tribe employs 21 full time workers at its administration office. CEDCO, the tribal economic development corporation, employs 11 tribal members on a full time basis. CIHA, the tribal housing authority, employs 4 tribal members full time; the new Heritage Place Assisted Living Facility currently employs 28, with rapid hiring expansion expected. Additionally, CEDCO has received over $16 million in grants since 1992 and another $20 million in loans for Heritage Place and other projects.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS
The tribe plans to turn 400 acres of trust land into an industrial park. Land has already been cleared and several major manufacturers are close to a commitment to relocating to this site. Plans are for full utility service, paved roads, telephone, and cable for the facility.

SERVICES
The Heritage Place Assisted Living Facility in Bandon, Oregon is the most significant business currently operating under tribal ownership. Heritage Place includes a variety of floor plans, a 24-hour emergency response system, meal service, weekly maid service, and a full range of recreational, social and cultural activities. The lower level of Heritage Place houses the Coquille Tribal Library and Museum.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
The tribe holds two annual cultural events. The Mid-Winter Gathering is held in January, generally attracting several hundred people. The Salmon Bake, held to celebrate the tribe's restoration, takes place annually on June 28. This is a large, three-day event in Bandon, open to the public, featuring many vendors of native foods, crafts, etc., and typically drawing about 2,000 people. The Pacific coast and other environmental attractions also draw numerous hikers, campers, fishermen and nature lovers to the area.

INFRASTRUCTURE
The scenic and busy Highway 101 (north-south) provides the primary road access to the area. Routes 38 and 42 feed into 101 from the east. The nearest commercial air service is at the North Bend Municipal Airport, several miles from most tribal properties. The tribe is currently negotiating to manage the Cape Blanco Airport in Curry County. Commercial bus, truck, and rail lines all provide service to the North Bend community. The reservation's Mill site is connected to the International Port of Coos Bay, a deep water port.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
Pacific Power and Light provides electricity to some portions of tribal land. The city of Bandon provides electricity, water, and sewage service to Heritage Place. The tribe is negotiating with the cities of Coos Bay and North Bend for water service elsewhere, to be supplemented by wells in outlying regions. The tribe is also negotiating with the local sewer district for its Mill and Empire properties. Health care is currently provided through the Bay Area Hospital in Coos Bay. The tribe is also developing a community health care clinic which, aside from providing tribal and community health care, should generate significant tribal revenues. The nearest schools are part of the Empire public school system, which 87 percent of tribal children currently attend.

Cow Creek

Federal & state recognized
Umpqua Indians
Douglas County, Oregon

Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
2400 Stewart Parkway, Ste. 300
Rosburg, OR 97470
(503) 672-9405
Fax: 673-0432

Total Area	47 acres
Tribal membership	900

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS
The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians were signatories to the Treaty of 1853 but no official reservation was established for them. They are Athabascan and speak the Takelma language. They have always lived along the coastal area of southern Oregon. In December 1982 they received federal recognition, although prior to that time they were state-recognized. Today, this tribe owns 47 acres in Canyonville, near Rosburg in southwestern Oregon off Interstate 5. These lands are used primarily for commercial development purposes.

GOVERNMENT
The Umpqua are governed by an 11-member Board of Directors who serve four-year terms. The governing body assists tribal members with obtaining social services, housing, educational services from vocational training to higher education. The tribe and its business operations employs about 300 people of whom 98 percent are non-Indians.

ECONOMY
On the 47-acre commercial reservation is an RV park and casino/restaurant. The Casino was established in 1992.

Grand Ronde Reservation

Federal reservation
Shasta, Kalapuya, Molalla, Rogue River, and Umpqua
Polk County, Oregon

Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Tribal Council
9615 Grand Ronde Road
Grand Ronde, OR 97347-0038
(503) 879-5215
Fax: 879-5964

Total area	10,300 acres
Tribally owned	10,300 acres
Federal Trust	10,300 acres
Population	198
Tribal enrollment	3080

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS
The Grand Ronde Reservation is located in the northwestern part of the state of Oregon in the Willamette Valley, east of U.S. 101 and west of Salem. It was established by Executive Order in 1857 as a result of the crush of Euro-American settlers moving into the state. Initially the reservation spanned an area of 59,000 acres. In 1901,

however, the land was divided into 269 separate allotments which totalled 33,146 acres. Much of these allotted lands were eventually alienated from Indian ownership. The remaining 26,551 acres was declared "surplus" and approved for sale to outsiders. In 1936, under terms of the Indian Reorganization Act, the federal government purchased 537 acres for the tribe, of which 331 acres were divided among tribal members explicitly for farming purposes. In 1988, Congress transferred 9,811 acres of the original 59,000-acre tract to the Grand Ronde to restore their reservation land base.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde are composed of five different tribes originally from various parts of the state of Oregon. They are the Kalapuya, the Molalla, the Rogue River, the Shasta, and the Umpqua. Some tribal members also descend from the Chinook and Clackamas. After the tribes' consolidation on the reservation in 1857, a school system was set up for the youth. This became the primary agency by which the English language and the Christian religion were imposed upon the community. After the reservation was allotted in 1901, the tribes' adult males formed a council in order to negotiate a fair price for the remaining 26,551 acres that had been declared surplus by the federal government. After a round of acrimonious bargaining, the tribe finally accepted a lump sum of $28,000 or about $1.10 per acre. Later, after much of the former reservation had been sold or alienated from tribal ownership, many of the tribal members remained in Grand Ronde. During this period, the government attempted to force Euro-American traditions upon them, banning the native religions, dress, and ceremonies. For subsistence, tribal members worked as farmers, loggers, or craftspeople selling baskets and jewelry.

Given their circumstances, most Grand Ronde tribal members supported the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, as it provided jobs to many people and allowed them to purchase land. In 1954, the tribe entered perhaps its most difficult period as the federal government declared the Grand Ronde terminated. During the three decades between termination and restoration, a large percentage of tribal members were forced to leave the area and seek work in Portland and elsewhere, because of the loss of rights and services that had previously been available through the BIA and Indian Health Services. Finally in 1983, the persistence and dedication of those who had continued to lobby against termination paid off in the form of the Grand Ronde Restoration Act, Public Law 98-165. The Act allowed the tribes to function as one tribal unit, restoring most of their previous rights. As a compensation for termination, Congress transferred nearly 10,000 acres of former reservation lands back to the tribe. This land has since provided income from timber sales, which the tribe has used to purchase 100 acres of land upon which to build tribal headquarters. The headquarters include offices for programs in health care, education, economic development, forestry, and other domains. Thirty percent of the tribe's considerable timber income is now earmarked for economic development.

Since restoration, the tribe has sponsored an annual pow wow and there has been a resurgence of traditional spiritual practices and culture in general. Moreover, many of the tribal elders who were displaced by termination have expressed a desire to return to the reservation. In response, the tribal government is focusing on the development of housing facilities to accommodate those members eager to come home.

GOVERNMENT

In 1983, in the immediate wake of the Restoration Act, a nine-member Tribal Council was formed. Members are elected by the general membership to one-year terms. The chairperson of the council is funded as a full-time position. Additionally, there is a tribal court system which convenes once a month to manage legal disputes and decide issues within its purview.

ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe is presently involved in a partnership with the federal government to build a fully equipped medical clinic in Grand Ronde. A number of tribal members will be involved in the actual construction project. The tribe is also in the process of developing housing for its senior members, another project that will employ tribal members.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

30 percent of the tribe's timber revenues are slated for economic development purposes. The Spirit Mountain Development Corporation is the entity responsible for overseeing tribal development proposals. The community center is the most recently completed project. Other projects under development include a new dental center and an expanded health center which will employ 17 professionals and serve both an Indian and non-Indian clientele. Also receiving serious consideration are a convention center/golf course complex, a mid-sized shopping mall, and gaming attractions.

FORESTRY

The 9,811 acres transferred to the tribe in 1988 was primarily Bureau of Land Management timber land, and was intended to be used by the tribe for generating revenues and future development. The Grand Ronde have indeed made the most of timber sales from this land, using the income to fund a wide range of social services and development projects. Timber currently stands as the most important source of tribal income. The tribe also maintains a forestry program to ensure the ecologically and fiscally sound management of this resource.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government, in its various capacities, now employs in excess of 130 people, the vast majority of whom are tribal members.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The reservation is surrounded by national forest and lies in the heart of the Coast Range of northwestern Oregon, making the region a popular site for camping, hiking, and other outdoor activities. There are two significant historic sites in the area, the tribal cemetery and the historic train depot which now houses the tribal Social Services offices. The tribe also hosts an annual pow wow, featuring dancing, drumming, and native foods, during the third weekend in August.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The reservation is accessible by road through scenic Highway 18, just east of U.S. 101. Commercial air service is available in Portland, about 70 miles to the northeast. Commercial truck lines serve the community of Grand Ronde.

Commercial bus lines serve nearby McMinnville.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe's Education Division provides a broad range of educational services, from a Head Start program to K-12 supplemental classes and adult vocational training. The tribe is in the process of building a fully equipped medical center in the community of Grand Ronde. The tribe operates a full-service community center which houses a dental clinic and many other facilities. Water services are provided through the community system. Electricity and gas service are supplied by regional utilities and local distributors.

Klamath Reservation

Federal reservation
Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indian Tribes
Klamath County, Oregon

Klamath General Council
P.O. Box 436
Chiloquin, Oregon 97624
(503)783-2219
Fax: 783-2029

Total area	372 acres
Tribally owned	372 acres
High school graduate of higher	63.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.0%
Per capita income	$5,672
Total labor force	735
Unemployment rate	17.7%
Tribal enrollment	2,700

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Klamath Reservation presently covers 372 acres of land in the south-central part of Oregon, near Upper Klamath Lake. Once an enormous span of land which included vast timber reserves, the reservation was greatly diminished after the Klamath Termination Act was passed in 1954, eventually dwindling to its current size.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Klamath's ancestral territory spanned from present-day south central Oregon down into northern California. Because of their interior location they were able to avoid the region's white settlers until relatively late in the contact period. Hence, the Klamaths escaped the great epidemics that victimized most tribes in the wake of European contact. Moreover, their history is not marred by a pattern of violent confrontations with white settlers. Their first Euro-American contact came with Hudson Bay Company traders in 1826, who pronounced them "a happy people." Eventually they obtained guns and horses from the traders, but for the most part the tribe remained reliant on hunting, fishing, and gathering.

On October 14, 1864, the Klamath signed a treaty which ceded to the U.S. Government over 13 million acres of high, semiarid land east of the Cascade Mountains. Members of several other tribes, including the Modoc and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians also settled on the reservation; by the late 19th century these groups became collectively known simply as the Klamath Tribe. In return for signing the treaty, the Klamath retained rights to approximately 1.9 million acres for the establishment of their reservation. Disputes over land rights and government surveys mark much of the tribe's subsequent history. At least two of these disputes in the early part of the 20th century were settled by the U.S. Supreme Court, with the court finding in the tribe's favor on each occasion. Unlike other tribes, the Klamath were allowed to retain rights to unallotted, or "tribal surplus" lands; this allowed them to retain large stands of valuable timber which later became an important source of tribal income.

Despite all these positive factors, the tribe was ultimately devastated by the Klamath Termination Act of 1954. This ended the federal government's administrative responsibilities to the tribe, turning them over to state and local governments. The Act allowed tribal members the option to either withdraw from the tribe and receive their share of tribal assets, or to remain with the tribe and have their claim to the unsold portion of the reservation placed under trust. In 1958, the vast majority of members voted to withdraw from the tribe. In order to pay them their shares, the Federal Government sold most of the land. The remaining holdouts sold their land rights in 1974.

Nevertheless, Klamath identity remained vital and in 1975 the tribe readopted its 1953 constitution and tribal government, a move which led to a reaffirmation of hunting, fishing, and water claims. In 1986 the Klamath Tribe regained its federally recognized status.

During the 20th century, the region's economy has been based largely on timber, grazing, and agriculture. With termination, the tribe lost its land base and its lucrative timber reserves. With reinstatement, the tribe has once again become eligible for federal funds and the services of the BIA. In addition, reinstatement has brought about a revitalization of traditional practices: translation of books into the Penutian language and renewed emphasis on traditional crafts, ceremonies, and religion.

GOVERNMENT

The present tribal government is led by an eight-member Business Committee which is elected by the General Council. The general council consists of all enrolled adult members of the tribe. The tribe is organized according to its 1953 constitution.

ECONOMY

Since termination rendered the tribe virtually landless, the tribal economy has understandably faced strenuous challenges. The tribe sees the current period as a rebuilding phase and is pursuing ideas for development with great vigor.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe has established the Klamath-Modoc, Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians Development, Inc. to aid in planning of their future commercial ventures.

FISHERIES

The tribe still holds its traditional August sucker ceremony, to ensure favorable sucker-fish runs. Aside from subsistence purposes, fishing is a popular sport activity in the area.

FORESTRY

Though diminished due to over-logging and environmental concerns, the timber industry remains a significant factor in the region's economy.

GAMING

The tribe has proposed a feasibility study concerning the development of a gaming facility.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe's skilled beadwork, basket-weaving, and other crafts, as well as its traditional celebrations and pow wows, could serve as the basis for a developing tourist trade. Additionally, the proximity of Crater Lake National Park, just up Highway 62 from the reservation, offers a solid base of potential visitors.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Commercial air and bus service are available in the nearby town of Klamath Falls. The town of Chiloquin, adjacent to the reservation, also maintains an airstrip. Highway 97, a major north-south route, passes by the reservation and through Chiloquin. Highway 62 branches off from 97 near Chiloquin and heads up through Crater Lake National Park.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation's electricity is provided by Pacific Power and Light. The city of Chiloquin provides water and sewage service. Health care is furnished by Klamath Tribal Health & Family Services, as well as Southern Oregon Rural Health System.

Siletz Reservation

Federal reservation
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians
Lincoln County, Oregon

Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon
P.O. Box 549
Siletz, OR 97380-0549
(503) 444-2532
Fax: 444-2307

Total area	4,014 acres
Tribally owned	4,014 acres
Federal trust	3,600 acres
High school graduate or higher	40.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	07.0%
Unemployment	25.0%
Tribal enrollment	2,236

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Siletz Reservation is situated on 4,014 non-contiguous acres in the lush, damp coastal mountains of western Oregon. These tribal lands lie within Lincoln County, Oregon. However, the Siletz Confederation of Tribes serves a tribal population throughout an eight-county area in western Oregon. The non-contiguous reservation includes both forested and residential land, the latter situated within rural areas and cities in Lincoln County. The town of Siletz, located along the north-south running State Highway 229, serves as the tribal headquarters.

The federal government terminated its trust relationship with the Siletz Tribe in 1954. President Jimmy Carter restored the tribe's legal status on November 18, 1977. Congress returned 3,600 acres of the present reservation to the Siletz Tribe in 1980. The tribe has purchased an additional 414 acres in the intervening period.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Members of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon are descendants of approximately 24 tribes which once roamed the western portion of present-day Oregon from the Cascade Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Columbia River dividing present-day Oregon and Washington to the Klamath River in northern California—an area of some 19,000,000 acres. Among these tribes were the Rogue River, Umpqua, Calapooia, Chasta, Scoton, Kalapuya, and Molalla. At least eight separate language groups existed among these tribes, as well as a variety of subsistence patterns. Coastal tribes fished extensively, while tribes of the Willamette Valley were fishers and hunter-gatherers.

Coastal bands made contact with seafaring British, Spanish, Russian, and American traders during the 1700s. During the 1840s, an influx of Euro-American settlers into western Oregon—a United States Territory—prompted the federal government to sign treaties with a number of tribes in the area. President Franklin Pierce signed an Executive Order on November 9, 1855, removing both coastal and interior tribes to a coastal reservation containing some 1,440,000 acres. An 1865 Executive Order diminished this reservation by 230,000 acres and opened it for white settlement. Subsequent Acts of Congress so reduced the reservation (or induced the loss of tribal lands through allotment) that only 3,200 acres of Siletz Reservation land remained in 1954. In 1956, the United States terminated its trust relationship with the Siletz Confederation of tribes, effectively closing the reservation. However, the federal government restored the Siletz as a federally recognized Indian Tribe in 1977. Congress returned some 3,600 acres of reservation land to the Siletz Tribe in 1980.

Today, the Siletz are actively rebounding from the nadir of termination through ambitious economic development and self-governance. A tribal economic development corporation is working to expand the tribal economy by marketing timber, and opening several tribally-run enterprises. The tribe completed construction of the first homes on the reservation in 1985. The Siletz Tribe is also one of 23 tribes participating in the Self Governance Demonstration Project. It is also undertaking cultural preservation programs, having initiated a Tribal Language Restoration Program in 1992. Moreover, tribal artisans actively produce traditional art forms such as beadwork and basketry.

GOVERNMENT

The Siletz Confederation of Tribes drafted a constitution upon restoration of the tribe in 1977. This constitution calls for a three-tiered tribal government consisting of a nine- member popularly elected Tribal Council, a General Council, and an eight-member Tribal Court. Tribal Council elections occur annually with members serving three-year terms. In 1985, the tribe approved the formation of the Siletz Tribal Economic Development Commission (STEDCO) to oversee economic development and manage tribal economic enterprises.

ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTION

While there is no construction activity at present, the tribe is considering the creation of a tribal construction crew for on-reservation housing repair.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Siletz Tribal Economic Development Corporation is charged with the management and expansion of tribal enterprise. STEDCO operates the Siletz Tribal Smoke House in Depoe Bay which sells fresh seafood and traditionally-smoked salmon and tuna. STEDCO also markets tribal timber. The Siletz Tribe signed a gaming compact with the State of Oregon in 1994 and will open a Class III gaming facility during 1995.

FISHERIES

The tribe recently purchased a former state fish hatchery for possible production in the future.

FORESTRY

The Siletz Reservation contains some 3,838 acres of prime Oregon Coast Range timberland. The tribal forestry program harvests several commercial tree species including Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, sitka spruce, red alder, big leaf maple, and cherry. Current annual harvest averages 2.23 million board feet, netting the tribe approximately $1.1 million dollars per year in stumpage revenue. STEDCO also operates the Siletz Tribal Forest Products Company in Toledo, Oregon. This sawmill employs 45 persons.

GAMING
The Siletz Tribe will open a Class III gaming facility on the reservation in 1995. This operation will employ approximately 250 people. A larger, permanent facility is scheduled for completion in 1996. This two-story structure will encompass some 140,000 square feet of space for a restaurant, convention center, gaming center, bingo hall, game arcade, and gift shop.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
The Siletz Tribe employs approximately 120 persons on a permanent basis. During pow wows or other special occasions, the tribe will employ up to 20 temporary employees.

SERVICES
The Siletz Tribe owns and operates the Siletz Tribal Smokehouse located in Depoe Bay. There is also a privately-owned hotel adjacent to the future sight of the tribal gaming facility.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
The Siletz Tribe holds three annual pow wows. Thousands come to the reservation annually during the second week in August for the Nesika Illahee Pow Wow which features competition dancing and tribal arts and crafts. Another pow wow every November celebrates tribal restoration. The tribe also holds a Clean and Sober Pow Wow every New Year.

The Siletz Reservation is located near some of the country's most scenic recreation areas. U.S. Highway 101 traces the Oregon coast, passing within 15 miles of the reservation. The Siletz River features some of the finest fishing in western Oregon. The tribe plans to open a year-round campground on the reservation, as well as a museum and interpretive center. The tribal gaming center slated for completion in 1996 will include a hotel facility.

INFRASTRUCTURE
The Siletz Reservation is located on State Highway 229 near its junction with U.S. Highway 20, which runs east-west from Newport to Corvallis, Oregon. Commercial airline service is available at Portland Airport (150 miles northeast) and Eugene Airport (90 miles southeast). Bus service is available via Central Coast Connections which makes three daily runs from Siletz to Toledo to Newport. Valley Coast Retriever operates from Bend, Oregon to Newport. Greyhound Bus lines also operate out of Newport (approximately 15 miles from Siletz). Major trucking lines, as well as UPS and Federal Express, service the region through Newport. An industrial railway serves Toledo (approximately 8 miles from Siletz). Amtrak service is available in Albany, Oregon (80 miles east). The Siletz River winds through the Siletz Reservation. The tribe maintains senior water rights on the river. Two port districts are in the proximity of the Siletz Reservation: the Port of Toledo and the Port of Newport.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The Siletz Tribal Community Center is in the town of Siletz. Electricity is provided to the reservation by Central Lincoln PUD and Consumer's Power. No natural gas service is available on the reservation. The city of Siletz owns and operates the water and sewer system utilized by the Siletz Reservation. The city provides water to a storage tank which serves the reservation's water needs. The Siletz Reservation uses US West telephone service. The tribe owns and operates the Siletz Community Health Clinic. The nearest hospital is in Newport, Oregon (15 miles west). The Siletz School is a public school for kindergarten through eighth grade. High school students attend Toledo High School. The tribe also operates the local Head Start classroom. Oregon Coast Community College, located in Newport, offers post-high school courses and GED programs. The nearest four-year college is Oregon State University in Corvallis (65 miles east).

Umatilla Reservation

Federal reservation
Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla
Umatilla County, Oregon

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
P.O. Box 638
Pendleton, Oregon 97801-0638
(503) 276-3165
Fax: 276-9060

Total area	172,140 acres
Federal Trust	18,211 acres
Total labor force	435
Unemployment rate	32.0%
High school graduate or higher	74.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	03.7%
Per capita income	$5,265
Total reservation population	2,549
Tribal enrollment	1,500

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS
The Umatilla Reservation lies adjacent to the city of Pendleton in northeastern Oregon. It spans a total of nearly 172,140 acres, of which over 18,000 acres is actually deeded to the tribal entity. The remainder comprises allotted land and other land privately held by both non-Indians and tribal members. Topographically the reservation varies from rolling plains and river valleys to rugged, timbered mountain areas. Elevation ranges from one to four thousand feet above sea level.

The Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla were initially brought together under the Treaty of 1855 which provided them with a large land base. This territory was later sharply reduced as the government opened much of the land—particularly the rich farm land—to white settlement through an allotment process.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
Traditionally the Umatillas lived along the lower reaches of the Umatilla River in what is now northeastern Oregon, and along the banks of the Columbia River on over to the mouth of the Walla Walla River in southeastern Washington. Before acquiring horses in the early 1700s, they depended largely on salmon and other fish for their primary food source. After the introduction of the horse, they became more mobile and often joined the Nez Perce and other bands to hunt bison on the western plains. In 1848 they joined their Cayuse neighbors in fighting a volunteer army of white settlers from the Williamette Valley in the wake of the "Whitman Massacre." This became known as the Cayuse War. Essentially all these tensions were the result of the ever-increasing wave of white immigrants spilling off the Oregon Trail into the area. In 1855, the Walla Walla Treaty joined the Umatillas, Cayuse, and Walla Walla into a confederation which agreed to remove itself to a newly-proposed reservation, the site of the current one.

Prior to the advent of wheat cultivation on the reservation, the tribe used its lush grasslands primarily as range for their horses. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, entrepreneurial settlers

rounded up many of those horses for slaughter as animal food or for such purposes as pulling trolleys in eastern cities. Partly in response to this repeated encroachment, Congress passed the Slater Act of March 3, 1885. While further reducing the reservation, it did provide for the allotment of a limited amount of land to Indian people. Other Acts of Congress in 1888, 1902, and 1917 allotted additional land to tribal members. In 1951 the Umatilla Tribes filed four claims against the United States in attempts to reclaim nearly 4 million acres of land lost in the original 1855 treaty. The Indian Claims Commission, however, found insufficient evidence of aboriginal title by the tribes. In the Celilo Falls settlement, each tribal member received about $3,500 in compensation for lost fishing sites that had been inundated by the Dalles Dam. Other claims have provided the tribes with additional revenue.

The region today is still quite agricultural; tribal members lease much of the reservation's tillable land for farming. They have also leased the McNary Dam townsite to a manufacturer of mobile homes. Finally, while Catholic and Presbyterian missionaries have had a major impact on the reservation—their influence helping to weaken traditional native language and culture—as of late has been a revitalization underway, manifesting in a renewed interest in the Seven Drum Religion and other traditional practices.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe operates under a constitution and bylaws adopted in December of 1949. The Tribal Government and all tribal business are administered by a council of nine members, composed of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer, and five at-large members. Council members are elected by the General Council, consisting of all tribal members 18 years of age and older. The tribal government is not organized under the Indian Reorganization Act, since the tribe rejected the 1934 legislation.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Approximately 55,000 acres of tribally affiliated lands are farmed on the reservation, primarily in dry-land wheat and green peas. Virtually all of this is leased out to both Indians and non-Indians. Annual revenues are estimated at $4.5 million. Within this overall amount, the Tribal Farming Enterprise encompasses 1,871 acres which it leases out to local farmers through a sharecropping arrangement. There is also a tribally owned commercial grain elevator, built in 1984 through a federal loan, and leased to Pendleton Flour Mills. The tribe maintains about 1,000 head of cattle, generating annual revenues of about $500,000. A considerable portion of reservation lands is leased to outside cattle interests as well, providing for significant tribal income.

CONSTRUCTION

There are currently three reservation-based construction contractors who provide employment for 30 to 35 tribal members.

FISHERIES

The Umatilla Basin Project seeks to restore and enhance the salmon runs in the Umatilla and Columbia Rivers. When complete, the project will add approximately 112,000 salmon to these waters annually. The project presently employs several tribal members.

FORESTRY

The reservation contains considerable forest reserves, totaling over 83,000 acres. These are mostly red fir, white fir, and pine. Though the area has traditionally relied considerably on the timber industry, a number of timber-related businesses have closed during the past decade due to overcutting and other stresses on the forest.

GAMING

The tribes operate a bingo facility, featuring bingo and pull-tab games, which supports seven part-time employees. They also opened the Wild Horse Gaming Resort, in March of 1995, which features 300 slot machines, a 420-seat bingo hall, Class II table games, off-track betting, and $25,000 keno. Annual revenues from the facility are projected at $13 million, with approximately 280 employees. The 24-hour Wild Horse Cafe and Restaurant is located on the premises.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government employs approximately 170 persons with a payroll of $4.2 million annually.

MINING

There are several active rock quarries operating on the reservation which generate modest revenues.

SERVICES

There are a number of tribally-based or affiliated businesses. These include Arrowhead Truck Plaza which employs 30, a Charburger Restaurant which employs 24, a nursing home which employs 50, a pheasant farm, and a convenience store.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Aside from the aforementioned gaming facilities and development projects, the tribes operate the Indian Lake Campground, with numerous campsites and a boat dock. They have also recently developed the Oregon Trail Interpretive Facility in Baker City, 90 miles southeast of tribal headquarters. Well over 300,000 people now visit the facility annually. The tribes have a number of tourism-based economic development projects in the works as well, including a hotel, a golf course, and an RV park. They also sponsor various special events such as the Happy Canyon Pageant in September and the Root Festival during the spring.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstate 84 proceeds directly through the reservation, while State Highway 11 traverses its northern boundary and State Highway 395 passes very close to its western boundary. The nearest airport , bus, and trucking services are at Pendleton, four miles from the reservation. The Union Pacific Railroad passes through the reservation on an east-west route, with a spur to the grain elevator site. The Port of Umatilla on the Columbia River, 40 miles from the reservation, allows for water access to Portland.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electric power is provided by Pacific Power and Light and the Umatilla Electric Cooperative. Cascade Natural Gas provides service to portions of the reservation. The tribes assumed management of the local water and sewage system in 1985. A system upgrade, funded by a grant/loan from the FHA, should be completed during 1995. Health care is provided by the Indian-run Yellowhawk Clinic and Delamarter Care Center, as well as by St. Anthony's Hospital in Pendleton. Students primarily attend the Pendleton public schools. The tribes maintain a full-service community center.

Warm Springs Reservation

Federal reservation
Warm Springs, Northern Paiute, and Wasco
Jefferson, Wasco, Linn, Marion, and Clackamas counties, Oregon

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
1233 Veteran Street
P.O. Box C
Warm Springs, OR 97761
(503) 553-1161
Fax: 553-1924

Total area	643,570 acres
Tribally owned	596,290 acres
Allotted	47,345 acres
Other	380 acres
High school graduate or higher	63.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.9%
Per capita income	$5446
Total labor force	939
Unemployment rate	17.4%
Total reservation population	3,143
Tribal enrollment	3,200

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Warm Springs Reservation is located in north-central Oregon on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range, approximately 100 miles southeast of Portland. The reservation is bordered on the east and south by rivers and lakes. Topographical features range from remote high desert to the rugged mountain peaks of the Cascades. Over two-thirds of the reservation are covered with forested timber lands, and the entire reservation comprises a watershed zone. The town of Warm Springs is the present population center of the reservation with smaller communities dispersed throughout other rural areas.

The reservation was established by the 1855 treaty negotiated by Joel Palmer between seven bands of two tribes, the Warm Springs and Wascos, and the U.S. The confederated tribes' claim that a faulty survey in 1871 had deprived them of a 78,000-acre tract known as the McQuinn Strip was resolved in 1972 when Congress returned most of this valuable timber zone to the tribe.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation are comprised of numerous bands of three different tribes: the Sahaptin-speaking Warm Springs Tribe, the Upper Chinook-speaking Wascos, and the Northern Paiute. The first two tribes were party to the 1855 treaty establishing the reservation, while the Northern Paiute were relocated there in 1879 by the U.S. Army as POWs. The originating treaty guaranteed the Indians the right to perpetual fishing, hunting, and gathering on lands ceded to the U.S. (approximately six million acres) in return for the reservation. This provision served as the basis for a landmark court ruling which allocated 50 percent of the area's returning salmon to Puget Sound treaty tribes.

The Dawes Act of 1887, which had such a detrimental effect upon many reservations in terms of allotments and eventual alienation of Indian lands, had only minimal impact at Warm Springs, as little of the reservation was suitable for farming. At present, just over 1 percent of the reservation is owned by non-Indians. The tribes traditionally subsisted by hunting, gathering, and particularly fishing, so when the reservation's Celilo Falls and fisheries were destroyed by the construction of Dalles Dam in 1957, the $4 million they received in compensation was viewed as poor compensation Though the award was invested in economic development, the consensus among tribal members was that no amount of money could replace the social and spiritual value of the fisheries which had been at the heart of lower mid-Columbia life for thousands of years.

By 1980, annual income from tribal corporations had reached $20 million. The tribe currently operates many successful enterprises including its Forest Products Industries, Power Industries (generating and selling electricity), a resort complex, two radio stations, and others. Linguistic and cultural differences between the various bands and tribes on the r eservation continue today, though greatly mitigated. The Sahaptin language of the Warm Springs Tribe serves as the linguistic bulwark of traditionalism on the reservation, being regularly used in ceremonies and in the Seven Drum Religion. This religion, also known as Waashat, is central enough to tribal life that tribal funds have gone to recent renovations of Waashat "Longhouse" churches/community centers. Waashat emphasizes traditional sacred foods which are honored at seasonal feasts and traditional rites of passage.

GOVERNMENT

The current tribal government was established in 1938 with a constitution and charter which basically adhere to the provisions of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. An eleven-member Tribal Council oversees all tribal operations. Eight of the council members are elected to three-year terms from districts traditionally associated with the confederation's three tribes; each of the three tribal divisions is represented by a chief who serves on the Tribal Council for life. The other three members of the council serve as its officers, positions which include a chairperson and two vice-chairpersons. The council oversees the management of the tribal corporation's commercial enterprises. Decisions of the council are subject to periodic review by the General Council (comprised of all adult tribal members) through a referendum process.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Warm Springs Reservation has the capacity to raise nearly 13,000 acres of winter wheat. Currently, only about 300 acres are under production, with an additional 300 acres of alfalfa hay. Dry farming methods are relied upon almost exclusively. As for livestock, much of the reservation is designated as rangeland. Presently the tribe maintains a herd of elk and deer numbering about 3,500 head. Individuals on the reservation raise modest numbers of cattle (about 1,500 head total) and about 1,800 horses.

CONSTRUCTION

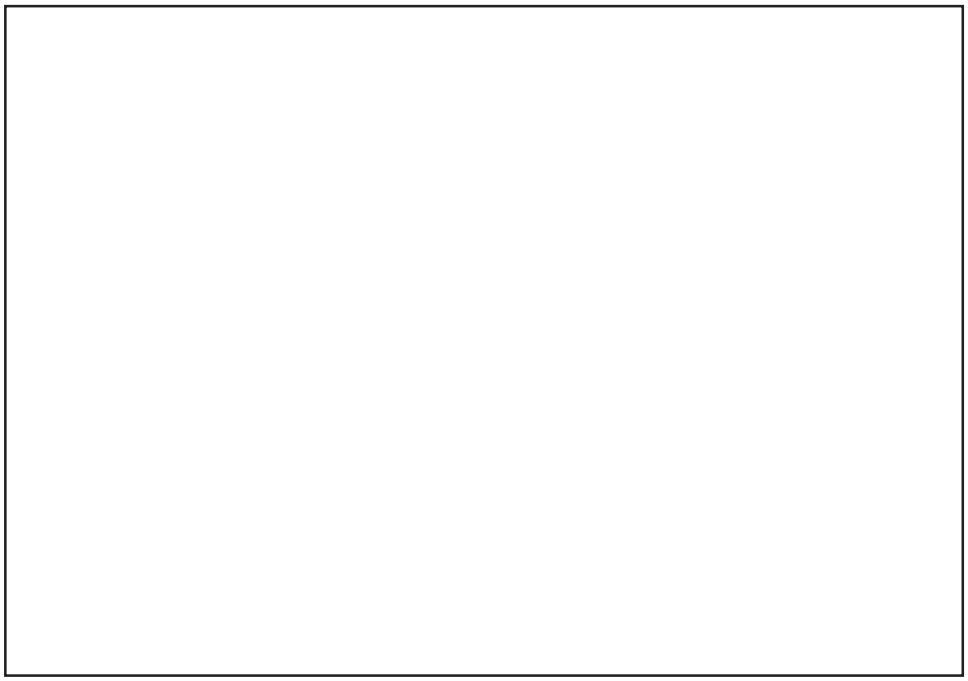
There is a tribally affiliated construction company on the reservation which specializes in road, water line, and sewer line construction projects. This group has been especially active in building logging roads for the busy tribal timber industry.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe's Business and Economic Development Department is staffed by a general manager, an economic development specialist, and a small business management specialist. The department, in part, provides training and counseling for private sector business development.

FISHERIES

Though waters on the reservation once teemed with salmon runs, dam construction and other government projects have all but wiped out this sacred tribal fish. Nevertheless, individually-run commercial fisheries on the reservation now spawn steelhead,



Kah Nee Ta Mineral Swimming Pool at Warm Springs

sturgeon, Chinook, and Coho salmon. In addition, the reservation's lakes and streams continue to provide recreational fishing opportunities for a variety of species.

FORESTRY

Forestry, logging, and sawmill activity at Warm Springs constitute about 12 percent of Jefferson County's total economic activity. This business presently brings in over $18 million annually and employs over 500 people. Warm Springs Forest Product Industries is a tribally owned business which engages in all phases of wood processing, including logging, a sawmill, stud mill, and a veneer and plywood plant. This enterprise alone employs over 200. There are at least five other tribally affiliated logging businesses on the reservation.

GAMING

The tribes have secured a state gaming compact and now plan to build a gaming facility next to the main lodge at their Kah-Nee-Ta Resort complex. It is slated to include keno, slots, poker, and off-track-betting.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government is composed of a vast network of departments charged with overseeing tribal enterprises, health, education, social services, and so on. To this end, over 400 tribal members are employed by the tribal government, with an additional 35-40 members employed through the BIA.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe owns an industrial site, now vacant, which it is considering developing as an industrial park. Planned renovations include the replacement of the site's sewer system.

MANUFACTURING

Aside from Warm Springs Forest Product Industries, the reservation houses the Warm Springs Clothing Company (locally designed and produced native fashions), Warms Springs Apparel Industries, and Warm Springs Composite Products (producing wood-substitute products). These businesses jointly generate significant revenues and tribal employment.

SERVICES

The reservation is home to a wide variety of businesses, large and small. Aside from those mentioned above under "Forestry" and "Manufacturing," the following businesses also operate on the reservation: The Health and Wellness Center, a state of the art medical and wellness facility; Warm Springs Power Enterprises, a hydroelectric power generation plant; the Kah-Nee-Ta Resort complex; and a number of restaurants, gas/automotive service centers, a supermarket, two commercial radio stations, an information center and gift shop, and numerous tribal artists and crafts persons.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Kah-Nee-Ta Resort features accommodations ranging from an RV park, cottages, and tepees to a rustically elegant lodge with tennis, swimming, fine dining, massage, mountain biking, horseback riding, rafting, golf, and more. The reservation also features excellent fishing, hiking, camping, and mountain climbing. Special events include dances, a 4th of July celebration, the Root Feast in early April and two rodeos, the Pi Ume Sha Treaty Days Celebration in June. Finally, the tribe operates a new and highly regarded museum in the village of Warm Springs which documents the histories of the confederated tribes.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 26 runs through the reservation in a northwest to southeast direction. The nearby towns of Madras and Redmond provide commercial air service. Commercial bus and truck lines serve the community of Warm Springs, while train service is available in Bend, 60 miles to the south.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribes maintain a full-service community center at the village of Warm Springs. Pacific Power and Wasco Electric provide electricity to the reservation. Propane is provided thr ough local distributors. Water is furnished through a network of 220 wells, while sewer service is provided through four separate cell lagoon systems. Telephone service is supplied by US West. The reservation maintains a school for children K-6, while junior high and high school students attend public school in nearby Madras. The tribes operate their own Health and Wellness Center in a new state-of-the-art facility, as well as a Senior Community Center and Senior Housing facilities. Finally, they operate two commercial radio stations on the reservation.